

Treasury Department,

Bureau of the Mint,

Washington, D. C.,

August 19, 1899

Mr. George B. Wright,
 Lindel Hotel 343 Fifth Avenue,
 Chicago, Illinois.

Sir:

Your letter of August 15th to the Secretary of the Treasury has been referred to this Bureau for reply. In answer to your question asking for the number of fine ounces of silver produced in the United States, while the Bland-Allison and Sherman Laws were in force the following annual production is given:

1878	.....	34,960,000	ounces
1879	.....	31,550,000	
1880	.....	30,320,000	
1881	.....	33,260,000	
1882	.....	36,200,000	
1883	.....	35,730,000	
1884	.....	37,800,000	
1885	.....	39,910,000	
1886	.....	39,440,000	
1887	.....	41,260,000	
1888	.....	45,780,000	
1889	.....	50,000,000	
1890	.....	54,500,000	
1891	.....	58,330,000	
1892	.....	63,500,000	
1893	.....	60,000,000	

This includes the product of the full years of 1878 and 1893,

the years in which the Bland Allison law was enacted and in which the Sherman law was repealed.

- 2 -

The interest bearing debt of the United States on July 31, 1899 amounted to \$1,046,048,770. The United States notes outstanding exclusive of Treasury notes issued under purchase of silver bullion which are to some extent offset by the bullion on hand amount to 346,681,016. The National bank notes in circulation July 1, 1899 were 237,832,594.

In response to your inquiry as to why trade dollars are not worth 100 cents, same as other silver dollars, I would say the trade dollar was not intended for circulation in this country and consequently was not made a legal tender or receivable for Government dues. The standard silver dollar is kept at its face value by reason of the ~~lack~~ fact that the number outstanding is limited and that the Government receives it in payment of all dues.

As Government revenues amount to something over \$500,000 000 per year, you will see that it maintains a very practical form of redemption by receiving these dollars at par with gold.

It would be ineffective, however, if silver was admitted to free coinage and number of dollars that might be made was unlimited.

Respectfully yours,


George E. Roberts
Director of the Mint.